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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/710,350	07/02/2004	Andre KRAMER	2006579-0444	4349
69665 7590 10/04/2007 CHOATE, HALL & STEWART / CITRIX SYSTEMS, INC. TWO INTERNATIONAL PLACE			EXAMINER	
			LEMMA, SAMSON B	
BOSTON, MA 02110			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
		•	· 2132	
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			10/04/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

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		Application No.	Applicant(s)	$\overline{\nu}$
		10/710,350	KRAMER, ANDRE	
	Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit	
	•	Samson B. Lemma	2132	
Pariod 6	The MAILING DATE of this communication	n appears on the cover sheet wi	th the correspondence address	No. 1
Period fo		EDIVIS SET TO EVDIDE 2 M/	ONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS	
WHICE - Extending - If NO - Fails Any	CHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILIN ensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CF of SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory pure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by save reply received by the Office later than three months after the reply patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	G DATE OF THIS COMMUNIC FR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a re on. Period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MON statute, cause the application to become AB	CATION. Seply be timely filed THS from the mailing date of this communication. ANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).	
Status				
1)⊠	Responsive to communication(s) filed on (02 July 2004.		
2a)	This action is FINAL . 2b)⊠	This action is non-final.		
3)	Since this application is in condition for all	owance except for formal matte	ers, prosecution as to the merits is	
	closed in accordance with the practice und	der <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D	. 11, 453 O.G. 213.	
Disposit	ion of Claims			
4) 🖾	Claim(s) 1-29 is/are pending in the applica	ation.		
·	4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are with	ndrawn from consideration.		
5)	Claim(s)is/are allowed.			
6)⊠	Claim(s) <u>1-29</u> is/are rejected.			
	Claim(s) is/are objected to.			
8)	Claim(s) are subject to restriction a	nd/or election requirement.		
Applicat	ion Papers			
9)	The specification is objected to by the Example 1	miner.		
10)	The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a)	accepted or b) objected to I	by the Examiner.	
	Applicant may not request that any objection to	the drawing(s) be held in abeyan	ce. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).	
·	Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the co).
11)	The oath or declaration is objected to by the	ne Examiner. Note the attached	Office Action or form PTO-152.	
Priority	under 35 U.S.C. § 119			
12)	Acknowledgment is made of a claim for for	reign priority under 35 U.S.C. §	119(a)-(d) or (f).	
a)	☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:			
	1. Certified copies of the priority document	ments have been received.		
	2. Certified copies of the priority docur	ments have been received in A	oplication No	
	3. Copies of the certified copies of the	priority documents have been	received in this National Stage	
	application from the International Bu			
* (See the attached detailed Office action for a	a list of the certified copies not	received.	
Attachme			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
<i>'</i> ==	ce of References Cited (PTO-892) ce of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948	/ _	ummary (PTO-413))/Mail Date	
3) X Info	mation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) er No(s)/Mail Date <u>01/06/2006</u> .	-/ <u> </u>	formal Patent Application	

Art Unit: 2132

DETAILED ACTION

1. This is in reply to application filed on July 2nd 2004. Claims 1-29 are pending of which 4 of them are independent claims, namely claims 1, 15, 26 and 29. All claims (1-29) have been examined.

Priority

This application does not claim priority of an application. Therefore, the effective filling data for the subject matter defined in the pending claims of this application is 07/02/2004.

Claim Objections

3. Dependent claim 27 is objected to because of the following informalities: dependent claim 27 depends on itself, for the sake of examination it is assumed to depend on independent claim 26.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

4. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

- (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.
- Claims 1-29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Publication, IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletin, title, "Administrative Role Configuration with Control Lists" TDB-ACC-NO: NB9112110 (hereinafter referred as IBM) (Publication date: December 1, 1991)(See Reference U)

Art Unit: 2132

Examiner has pointed out particular references contained in the prior arts of record in the body of this action for the convenience of the applicant. Although the specified citations are representative of the teachings in the art and are applied to the specific limitations within the individual claim, other passages and figures may apply as well. Applicant should consider the entire prior art as applicable as to the limitations of the claims. It is respectfully requested from the applicant, in preparing the response, to consider fully the entire references as potentially teaching all or part of the claimed invention, as well as the context of the passage as taught by the prior arts or disclosed by the examiner

- 6. As per independent claims 1 and 26 IBM discloses a method for providing secure access to applications [Page 3, lines 32-34] (This is extended by means of a Privilege Control List mechanism, which works in much the same way as the Access Control List mechanism described in the following article) the method comprising the steps of:
 - Receiving a request from a user to execute an application [Page 4, lines 19-20 and page 4, lines 16-17[On page 4, lines 19-20, see "the command is executed by direct user invocation by shell script or via system call or subroutine." and on page 4, lines 16-17, see "any method executing the command");
 - Determining a minimal set of computing privileges necessary for the user to use the requested application [Page 3, lines 29-34] (The disclosed mechanism works in conjunction with the least privilege mechanism described in (*), which describes mechanism for associating a set of discrete privileges with a file. This is extended by means of a Privilege Control List mechanism, which works in much the same way as the Access Control List mechanism described in the following article.); and

Art Unit: 2132

• Invoking an execution environment for the user having the determined set of privileges [Page 4, lines 16-18 and page 4, lines 18-21] (On page 4, lines 16-18, the following has been disclosed. "any method of executing the command will 'work' - that is, the invoker will acquire the correct privileges." Furthermore on page 4, lines 18-21, the following has been disclosed. "this method allows privilege to be acquired whether the command is executed by direct user invocation, by shell script or via system call or subroutine.")

- As per independent claims 15 & 29, and dependent claim 16 IBM discloses an application server system providing secure access to hosted applications, [Page 3, lines 32-34] (On page 3, lines 32-34, the following for instance has been disclosed. This is extended by means of a Privilege Control List mechanism, which works in much the same way as the Access Control List mechanism described in the following article and this meets the limitation recited as "providing secure access to hosted application) the system comprising:
 - A policy based decision system receiving a request from a user to execute an application (On page 3, lines 32-34, the following for instance has been disclosed. This is extended by means of a Privilege Control List mechanism, which works in much the same way as the Access Control List mechanism described in the following article and this meets the limitation of a policy based decision system. Furthermore, on page 3, lines 34-page 4, line 1, the following has been disclosed. A Privilege Control List (PCL) consists of an unordered set of Privilege Control Entries. Each entry consists of a list of typed identifiers and a set of privileges. The list of typed identifiers defines the circumstances under which the privileges will be granted and this also meets the limitation recited as "A policy based decision system") receiving a request from a user to execute an application (Page 3, lines 32-34, Page 4, lines 19-20 and page 4, lines 16-

Art Unit: 2132

17][On page 4, lines 19-20, see "the command is executed by direct user invocation by shell script or via system call or subroutine." and on page 4, lines 16-17, see "any method executing the command"); and determining a minimal set of privileges required by the user to execute the application [Page 3, lines 29-34] (The disclosed mechanism works in conjunction with the least privilege mechanism described in (*), which describes mechanism for associating a set of discrete privileges with a file. This is extended by means of a Privilege Control List mechanism, which works in much the same way as the Access Control List mechanism described in the following article.);

An account administration service in communication with said policy based decision system, the account administration service invoking an execution environment for the user having the determined set of privileges; [See page 4, lines 12-23] (On page 4, lines 12-23, the following has been disclosed. "Since the commands themselves do not enforce policy, the administrator who controls privilege assignment is free to configure the system roles in whatever manner is appropriate for the local system", and this meets "the account administration service". Furthermore the following has been disclosed- "This mechanism is also compatible with existing practice. Because the privilege is associated directly with the program file, any method of executing the command will 'work' - that is, the invoker will acquire the correct privileges. Unlike the second mechanism described above, this method allows privilege to be acquired whether the command is executed by direct user invocation, by shell script or via system call or subroutine. - Lastly, this mechanism allows privilege to be granted based on arbitrary combinations of identifiers, thus increasing the flexibility with which the system privilege control policy can be defined" and this meets the limitation "an account administration service in communication with said policy based decision system, the account

Art Unit: 2132

administration service invoking an execution environment for the user having the determined set of privileges".) and

A connection manager in communication with said policy based decision system [See again page 4, lines 19-20 and 4, lines 16-17 "the entity/interface receiving client's request/execution command meet the limitation of connection manager and this interfaces between the user and the Privilege Control List system/policy based decision system"], said connection manager receiving from a client system an RDP request by the user to execute the application [Page 4, lines 19-20 and page 4, lines 16-17][On page 4, lines 19-20, see "the command is executed by direct user invocation by shell script or via system call or subroutine."" and on page 4, lines 16-17, see "any method executing the command"); and transmitting to said policy based decision system an identification of said user and an identification of said application. See on page 3, lines 32-page 4, line 1 and page 4, lines 16-23] (On page 3, lines 32-page 4, the following has been disclosed. This is extended by means of a Privilege Control List mechanism, which works in much the same way as the Access Control List mechanism described in the following article. A Privilege Control List (PCL) consists of an unordered set of Privilege Control Entries. Each entry consists of a list of typed identifiers and a set of privileges. The list of typed identifiers defines the circumstances under which the privileges will be granted. This meets the limitation recited as "policy based decision system based on identification of said user". Furthermore, the following has been stated. "This mechanism is also compatible with existing practice. Because the privilege is associated directly with the program file and this meets the limitation recited as "policy based decision system based on identification of said application", any method of executing the command will 'work' - that is, the invoker will acquire the correct privileges. Unlike the second mechanism described above, this method allows privilege to be

Art Unit: 2132

acquired whether the command is executed by direct user invocation, by shell script or via system call or subroutine. - Lastly, this mechanism allows privilege to be granted based on arbitrary combinations of identifiers, thus increasing the flexibility with which the system privilege control policy can be defined

- 8. As per dependent claims 2-3 and 17-18IBM discloses a method as applied to claims above. Furthermore, IBM discloses the method, comprising the further step of: returning an identifier for the execution environment to the requesting user. [Page 4, lines 18-23 and page 3, lines 34-page 4, lines 4] (For instance on page 4, lines 18-23 the following has been disclosed. "This mechanism allows privilege to be granted based on arbitrary combinations of identifiers, thus increasing the flexibility with which the system privilege control policy can be defined." Furthermore on page 3, lines 34-page 4, lines 4, the following has been disclosed. "A Privilege Control List (PCL) consists of an unordered set of Privilege Control Entries. Each entry consists of a list of typed identifiers and a set of privileges. The list of typed identifiers defines the circumstances under which the privileges will be granted, and the format of the data structures permits extension to arbitrary types of identifiers")
- 9. <u>As per dependent claim 4</u> IBM discloses a method as applied to claims above. Furthermore, IBM discloses the method, wherein step (a) comprises receiving an HTTP-based request from a user to execute an application. [Page 4, lines 19-20 and page 4, lines 16-17[On page 4, lines 19-20, see "the command is executed by direct user invocation by shell script or via system call or subroutine."" and on page 4, lines 16-17, see "any method executing the command");
- 10. As per dependent claims 5-8, 20-25 and 27-28 IBM discloses a method as applied to claims above. Furthermore, IBM discloses the method, wherein step (b) comprises accessing a policy-based decision system to determine a minimal set of computing privileges necessary for the user to use the requested application.

Art Unit: 2132

[Page 3, lines 29-34 and page 3, lines 35-page 4, line 4] (The disclosed mechanism works in conjunction with **the least privilege mechanism** described in (*), which describes mechanism for associating a set of discrete privileges with a file. This is extended by means of a Privilege Control List mechanism, which works in much the same way as the Access Control List mechanism described in the following article.)

- 11. As per dependent claims 9 and 19 IBM discloses a method as applied to claims above. Furthermore, IBM discloses the method, further comprises determining a minimal set of computing privileges necessary for the user to use the requested application based, at least in part, on a role assigned to the user. [page 4, lines 12-14] [See at least the title, "administrative role configuration" with privilege control lists and see on page 4, lines 12-14, "Since the commands themselves do not enforce policy, the administrator who controls privilege assignment is free to configure the system roles in whatever manner is appropriate for the local system" and on page Page 3, lines 29-34 and page 3, lines 35-page 4, line 4, see "the least privilege mechanism")
- 12. As per dependent claims 10-13 IBM discloses a method as applied to claims above. Furthermore, IBM discloses the method, wherein step (c) further comprises creating an execution environment for the user having the determined set of privileges. [Page 4, lines 16-18 and page 4, lines 18-21] (On page 4, lines 16-18, the following has been disclosed. "any method of executing the command will 'work' that is, the invoker will acquire the correct privileges." Furthermore on page 4, lines 18-21, the following has been disclosed. "this method allows privilege to be acquired whether the command is executed by direct user invocation, by shell script or via system call or subroutine.")
- 13. As per dependent claims 14 IBM discloses a method as applied to claims above. Furthermore, IBM discloses the method, further comprising the steps of

Page 9

Application/Control Number: 10/710,350

Art Unit: 2132

initiating a connection with a client system associated with the user. [Page 4, lines 16-18 and page 4, lines 18-21] (See for instance, command is executed by direct user invocation)

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to 14. applicant's disclosure. (See PTO-Form 892).

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Samson B Lemma whose telephone number is 571-272-3806. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday (8:00 am---4: 30 pm).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, BARRON JR GILBERTO can be reached on 571-272-3799. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-873-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pairdirect.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (tollfree).

SAMSON LEMMA

09/10/2007

SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER

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